

RemarksRejections Under 35 U.S.C § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1 and 9 as obvious over U.S. patent number 5,465,164 issued to Sugiura et al (hereinafter referred to as Sugiura) in view of U.S. patent number 6,587,590 issued to Pan (hereinafter referred to as Pan). Additionally, the Examiner has rejected the pending claims dependent upon independent claims 1 and 9 as obvious in view of various combinations of references consisting of U.S. patent number 5,465,164 issued to Greene (hereinafter referred to as Greene) the published article "Fast Algorithms for the Discrete Cosine Transform" (hereinafter referred to as Winograd), U.S. patent number 5,467,131 issued to Bhaskaran et al (hereinafter referred to as Bhaskaran), U.S. patent number 6,304,237 issued to Karakawa (hereinafter referred to as Karakawa) and Pan. The Examiner has rejected claims 16 and 20 as obvious over Pan in view of Winograd and Karakawa. Additionally, the Examiner has rejected claims dependent upon claim 16 as obvious in view of various combinations of references consisting of Greene and Bhaskaran.

Rejections of Claims 9-10 and 12-15 Under 35 U.S.C § 103(a)

Claims 9-10, and 12-15 were canceled in this office action response rendering the rejections of these claims moot.

Rejections of Claims 1-3 and 6-8 Under 35 U.S.C § 103(a)

Claim 1 includes the limitations of "performing an inverse DCT upon data ***using processor executable instructions***". (emphasis added) On page 3 of the office action response mailed on March 7, 2005 the Examiner seems to assert that these limitations of claim 1 read upon Fig. 1, numerals 116, 117 and column 2, lines 56-62 of Sugiura. Column 2, lines 56-62 of Sugiura disclose, in part, "an inverse DCT conversion unit 116" and "a color component conversion unit 117". The sections of Sugiura cited by the Examiner in making the rejection of claim 1 do not teach or suggest these limitations of claim 1. Nowhere in this section of Sugiura cited by the Examiner is "performing an inverse DCT upon data ***using processor executable instructions***" taught or suggested. Rather, as shown in this section and elsewhere in Sugiura (see, for example,

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column 5, lines 10-14 making reference to "an inverse DCT conversion unit" and "a color component conversion unit 117"), Sugiura teaches that limitations recited in the quoted portions of claim 1 are performed by a hardware unit, not "using processor executable instructions".

According to section 2143.03 of the MPEP, "[t]o establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, *all* the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." (emphasis added). Because it appears that the cited sections of Sugiura do not teach or suggest the recited limitations of claim 1, for at least this reason, a valid prima facie obviousness rejection of claim 1 has not been established. Furthermore, because these limitations are incorporate by reference into claims 2-3 and 6-8 a valid prima facie obviousness rejection of these claims has not been established. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-3, and 6-8 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Rejections of Claims 16, 17, and 19 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 16 includes the limitations of "a processing device configured to *execute instructions* to compute an inverse DCT". (emphasis added) On page 11 of the office action response mailed on March 7, 2005 the Examiner seems to assert that these limitations of claim 20 read upon Fig. 5, numeral 540, column 5, lines 55-67, and column 6, lines 15-21 of Pan. As shown in Fig. 5, element 540 is labeled as a "Inverse 2-D DCT". Pan does not teach or suggest these limitations in the sections cited by the Examiner in making the rejection. In column 5, line 63-64 refers to "quantization and inverse 2-D DCT modules (530-540)". There is no teaching or suggestion in the sections of Pan cited by the Examiner of "a processing device configured to execute instructions to compute an inverse DCT".

Because it appears that the cited sections of Pan do not teach or suggest the recited limitations of claim 16, for at least this reason, a valid prima facie obviousness rejection of claim 16 has not been established. Furthermore, because these limitations are incorporate by reference into claims 16 and 17 and 19, a valid prima facie obviousness rejection of these claims has not been established. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections of claims 16, 17, and 19 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

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Rejections of claim 20 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

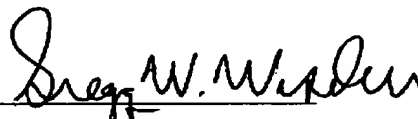
Claim 20 includes the limitations of "means *for executing code* to perform an inverse DCT". (emphasis added) On page 11 of the office action response mailed on March 7, 2005 the Examiner seems to assert that these limitations of claim 20 read upon Fig. 5, numeral 540, column 5, lines 55-67, and column 6, lines 15-21 of Pan. As shown in Fig. 5, element 540 is labeled as a "Inverse 2-D DCT". In column 5, line 63-64 refers to "quantization and inverse 2-D DCT modules (530-540)". Pan does not teach or suggest these limitations in the sections cited by the Examiner in making the rejection. There is no teaching or suggestion in the sections of Pan cited by the Examiner of "means *for executing code* to perform an inverse DCT".

Because it appears that the cited sections of Pan do not teach or suggest the recited limitations of claim 20, for at least this reason, a valid prima facie obviousness rejection of claim 20 has not been established. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections of claim 20 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Conclusion

The Applicants respectfully contend that the subject application is in a condition for allowance. Accordingly, allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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